

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

C.A.
Lincolnshire
80.5

Digitized by Google

Lincoln 8° 5

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

AN

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF

The ANTIQUITIES

IN THE

CATHEDRAL CHURCH

OF

St. MARY, LINCOLN.

ABRIDGED

From William of Malmſbury, Matthew Paris, Prince, Sir William Dugdale, Rapin, Biſhop Sanderſon, and ſeveral other Authors in Manuſcript.

COMPILED

To gratify the curious Inſpector of this Magnificent Pile of Building.

Gough Addⁿ
Lincoln.

Templa ad augendam Pietatem exſtructa ſunt.

Olim tanta Reverentia præſtabatur Templis, ut ea dilapidare Nefas eſſet. Epict. l. iv. c. 11.

LINCOLN: Printed and Sold by W. WOOD.
Mr. CROWDER, Bookſeller in Pater-noſter-Row, and Mr. WILKIE, No. 71, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

(Price One Shilling.)

Digitized by Google

1771

Digitized by Google

The PREFACE.

THE Compiler of this little Work, at his first Arrival in Lincoln, was undoubtedly struck with the Magnitude of this Cathedral, it's beautiful Enrichments and Symmetry of Architecture: but condoled as much at not finding any Historical Account of this Church, to be purchased at an easy Expence, for the Entertainment of the curious Traveller.

Many he supposed were the Relics of the Antiquity of this noble Pile; and many Monuments he saw extant, (tho' much defaced) of which he hoped to gain some Account whose Ashes they covered, or stood in Memorial of; but could not find any Pamphlet to instruct him, nor any One that could give him a Description of this Cathedral; except an incoherent Relation told by some poor old Men, who attend to shew Strangers the Way to the great Bell.

Greatly dissatisfied at not gaining a better Account of so Venerable an Antique, he sat about searching in those Authors who had treated on this Subject: which together with several Manuscripts abstracted from the Cotton and Hatton Libraries, (lent him for his Inspection) he received the Pleasure to gratify his Curiosity: viz. in the Foundation, Finishing, and Beautifying of this Church, and it's Bishops, from Remigius the first Bishop of Lincoln; how long each presided

Digitized by Google

over this See, in what King's Reign they lived, and what remarkable Occurrence happened during their Presidence; what Enrichments any of them gave to their Church; in what Part they lie interred; and what Monuments were erected to their Memory, or are still extant.

Also the Founders of the several Chapels or Chantries; and which are the most remarkable Tombs or Graves, in Memory of Numbers of the Nobility and Gentry buried in this Cathedral; with many other valuable Anecdotes.

Having thus diverted himself with a minute Inspection into this Venerable Pile, has committed it to print, for the Entertainment of the curious; and flatters himself this little Pamphlet will not prove useless.

LINCOLN; *January* 1st. 1771.

Digitized by Google

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF The ANTIQUITIES IN The CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF St. Mary, LINCOLN.

BEFORE the Hiſtory of this Cathedral is treated on, it will be neceſſary to relate the Origin of the See of LINCOLN.

At the Birth of our Saviour, the Britons like the reſt of the World (the Jews only excepted) were groſs Idolaters; and worſhiped as many and extravagant Deities as the Egyptians themſelves. Their Druids having never committed any of their Myſteries to Writing, very little is known as to their Ceremonies and Manner of Worſhip, except their ſacrificing to Idols.

Authors

Digitized by Google

Authors have differed ſo much, that it is difficult to aſcertain at what Time the Goſpel was firſt preached in Britain.

After the Martyrdom of St. Stephen, the Apoſtles were diſperſed throughout the World: antient Authors * ſay St. Philip ſent over twelve Diſciples, with Joſeph of Arimathea at their Head, to propagate the Goſpel in Britain, ſoon after the Death of our Lord; and that the Angel Gabriel commanded them from God, to build a Church at Glaſtenbury; which they did in the Reign of Arviragus a Britiſh King, about the Year 63.

Others have been of Opinion this Church was built in the Life Time of our Saviour, § and was by Chriſt himſelf dedicated to the Virgin Mary; however, this Church from undoubted Aſſertions was finiſhed towards the Year 63.

More modern Authors ſuppoſe the Goſpel to be firſt preached in Britain by St. Paul, and his Followers; he himſelf aſcertaining his Intention of viſiting Spain; and it is not unlikely but his Deſire to convert the Britons might induce him to viſit the Britiſh Iſles. Euſebius relating the Danger the Apoſtles expos'd themſelves to in propagating the Goſpel of Chriſt, mentions their being in Britain; and Venutius Fortunatus, || ſpeaks of St. Paul being in Britain; Therefore there is no Doubt

* William of Malmſbury.
§ From a Charter found by King Henry 2d. at Woodſtock.
|| Venutius Fortunatus, his Poem on the Death of St. Martin.

Digitized by Google
but

but the Gospel was preached in Britain soon after the Death of our Saviour, and most probably by St. Paul.

Lucius, a British King was converted to Christianity at his own Desire; and sent Ambassadors to Pope Eleutherius, the twelfth Bishop of Rome; viz. Elwan and Medwin, whom Eleutherius baptized, and consecrated them Bishops in their own Country. Returning to Britain they baptized and converted the King, under whom the Gospel flourished exceedingly.

During the Reign of the Emperors Diocletianus and Maximinian, the Christians were greatly persecuted; and the first Martyr that fell for his Religion, was St. Alban, at Verulum, now called St. Alban's.

Some Time after this, Constantinus Chlorus, a Governor of Britain, greatly favouring the Christians, endeavoured to hinder their Persecution, yet it was not in his Power to lay aside the Edict of the Emperor; but as soon as he himself succeeded to the Empire, he put a final Stop to it.

Constantine his Son went farther, and under this Emperor of Rome, the Christian Religion flourished once more, but chiefly in Britain.

After this happy Change, the Christians multiplied very much; and the Island abounded in Churches. Some affirm * there were three British Bishops at the Council of Arles, in 314.

During the many Years War with the Romans Picts and Scots, little mention is made of the British Church till the Arrival of the Saxons; and they being all Pagans, the Christians loosed Ground.

* Du Pin a French Author.

But

Digitized by Google

But after the Heptarchy had taken Place, many Nations began to favour Chriſtianity; and the firſt we read of, is the Kingdom of Kent, which was converted by Auſtin, a Benedictine Monk in the Year 597. Northumberland followed next, and was converted by Paulinus, who received the Pall from the Biſhop of Rome, in 626.

Weſtſex, was the next Kingdom converted, in the Year 636, by Birinus, in the Joint Reign of thoſe two Brothers, Quicelm and Cinigiſil; who altho' they had obtained a ſignal Victory over the Britains, nevertheleſs turned Chriſtians. In the Reign of theſe two Brothers, Birinus, a Romiſh Prieſt, hearing there were ſtill ſeveral Nations in Britain unconverted, aſked Leave of Pope Honorius, to go thither and undertake their Converſion. Birinus arriving in Britain in 634, converted and baptized theſe two Kings, * and was made Biſhop of that Province in 635. In 637 he built a Church at Dorcheſter, and there fixed his Epiſcopal See, and died Biſhop of Dorcheſter, on Decem. 3d. 650. and was there buried. At his Death,

AGILBERT ſucceeded to his See; and in the Year 660, this See was divided in two Parts, ‡ and Wincheſter made the Seat; he diſliking this, went to France, and became Biſhop of Paris.

WINA, Biſhop of Wincheſter, governed from 662 till 666, and was then diſplaced.

* Bede.
‡ Bede.

Eleutherius,

Digitized by Google

Eleutherius, succeeded Wina at Winchester in 666, and brought back the See to Dorchester; he died in 676, and was buried in his Church at Dorchester.

Hedda, in 676 succeeded Eleutherius, and again removed the See to Winchester, taking with him the Body of Birinus, which had since been canonized by Pope Honorius, * under the Title of St. Birinus. In 678 there was appointed a Bishop of Lindsey, and in 679 a Bishop of Leicester, so that we hear no more of a Bishop of Dorchester, for the Term of 195 Years.

A Succession of Bishops of Lindsey and Leicester passed on 'till 873, when Ceolred the last Bishop of Leicester, in the Reign of Alfred the Great, removed the See again to Dorchester, and died Bishop of Dorchester, Anno 885.

From Bishop Ceolred ensued fourteen more Bishops of Dorchester; when, Alexander the last Bishop dying in the Year 1070, being in the 10th. Year of King William the Conqueror, Remigius succeeded to his See.

Remigius de Fescamp, a Norman, was Bishop of Dorchester untill the Year 1088, ‡ when by an Order or Canon, for the Removal of Sees to large Cities or fenced Towns, he transferred the See of Dorchester to Lincoln, in the 2d. Year of King William the Second, firnamed Rufus. From that Time the Bishops of Dorchester ceased, and became Bishops of Lincoln.

* Life of Pope Honorius, by Carnallii.
‡ Brompton.

Digitized by Google

REMIGIUS was then the first Bishop of Lincoln in 1088. In the same Year, and in the second of Will^m. Rufus, he sat about laying the Foundation for a Cathedral Church at Lincoln; and having in four Years compleated it, according to the Norman Custom appointed for it's Government, a Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, Treasurer, and twenty one Prebendaries; and placed seven Archdeacons over the Diocese. Having prepared every Thing in Order for it's Consecration, unluckily died two Days before it's Celebration; and was buried in the upper North Transept, May 15th. 1092.

* Concerning the Character of this Bishop; tho' he was low in Stature and somewhat deformed, yet was endowed with great Abilities. § He also built the Monasteries of Stow and Bardney, an Hospital for Lepers at Lincoln, and was the Cause of his Royal Patron King William the Conqueror, building Battle Abbey in England, and that of Caen in Normandy. He was exceedingly religious, received the Sacrament every Sunday, and for three Months in the Year fed daily, one Thousand poor Persons, and cloathed those who were blind or lame. He presided over the See of Dorchester 18 Years, and over that of Lincoln only four. Some of his Successors erected a Monument to his Memory, on the North side of the high Altar, near to where his Body was interred: Bishop Fuller in the Year 1665, wrote the present Epitaph.

* Bromton's History of Prelates.
§ From a Manuscript in the Hatton Library.

Robert

Digitized by Google

Robert Bloet, who had been Chaplain to King William the Conqueror, and now Chancellor to William Rufus, ſucceeded Remigius in 1092, and dedicated his Church to the Bleſſed Virgin Mary. He beſtowed very much on the finiſhing of it; added twenty one more Prebends, and greatly enriched it with Ornaments, and Croſſes of Silver. He died on the twelfth of January 1123, as he was attending King Henry the 1ſt. at Woodſtock. His Bowels were interred at Eynſham in Oxon, and his Body conveyed to Lincoln: where it was buried in his Cathedral, near to his Predeceſſor Biſhop Remigius; and a like Monument was erected to his Memory near the Altar. He preſided over this See thirty one Years.

Alexander, a Norman, was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln July 22d. 1123, in the twenty third Year of King Henry the firſt. * In 1124 his Cathedral ſuffered greatly by Fire; which he rebuilt and arched it over with Stone, to prevent the like Accident. He increaſed the Number of Prebends, purchaſed ſeveral Manors, and built ſeveral Caſtles on the Eſtates belonging to his See. He adorned his Church ſo as to make it the moſt beautiful of it's Time; and was ſo generous that he was called Alexander the Benevolent. He died on July the 20th. 1147, in the the twelfth Year of King Stephen; having been Biſhop of Lincoln twenty-four Years; and was buried cloſe to his Predeceſſors, in the upper North Tranſept of his Cathedral.

* Brompton's Hiſtory of Prelates.

Digitized by Google

Robert

ROBERT de CHESNEY, commonly call'd Bishop Chesneto, an Archdeacon of Leicester, was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln Septem. 1147. This Bishop added one more Prebend to his Church; and purchased a House near the Temple in London * for the Residence of himself and his Successors Bishops of Lincoln. He built the stately Episcopal Palace at Lincoln, and founded St. Katherine's Priory in that City. From his too great Liberality he left his See much in Debt; but the most Dishonor, was his giving up his Patronage of St. Alban's Abbey, and excluding that and fifteen Parishes (whose Manors belonged to that Abbey) from the Diocese of Lincoln. He died January 26th. 1167, in the thirteenth Year of King Henry the second, having presided over this See twenty Years; and was buried near his Predecessors.

GEOFFREY DE PLANTAGENET, a Natural Son to King Henry the second, was elected anno 1173,‡ the See having been vacant six Years. He held it nine Years (but was not consecrated) in which Time he cleared off the late Bishops Mortgage, recovered several Lands, and gave two Bells to his Church. He resigned in 1182, and was soon after made Archbishop of York;

WALTER DE CONSTANTIS, was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln Anno 1183, at Caen in Normandy; and was translated the Year following, to the Archbishoprick of Roan. This Bishop died at Roan in Norman-

* Leland.
‡ William of Malmsbury.

dy

Digitized by Google

dy and was there buried. Other Authors * ſay his Body was removed to Lincoln, and buried in the Cathedral near his Predeceſſors, in the upper North Tranſept, and that his Effigy is one of thoſe painted againſt the Wall. This is undoubtedly a Miſtake in thoſe Authors; ‡ for being Biſhop of Lincoln only a few Months, and Archbiſhop of Roan above 22 Years, it is hardly probable he would deſire his Body to be buried at ſo great a Diſtance as Lincoln from his See of Roan; neither was he an Engliſhman, who might deſire to be buried in his Native Country; nor is there any apparent Grave Stone that may be ſuppoſed his, nor is either of thoſe Effigies painted on the Wall named for him.

Hugh de Grenoble, (a Town in Burgundy) a Prior of Witham, afterwards called St. Hugh, was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln, Sept. 21ſt. 1186, in the thirty ſecond Year of King Henry the ſecond. This Biſhop was one of the moſt illuſtrious Prelates of the Church of England; his Virtue, Piety, and remarkable auſtere Life, gained him Reverence from all the People of his Dioceſe; who ſtood greatly in Awe of his Cenſure, § imagining that all who fell under his diſpleaſure, would certainly be viſited with ſome dreadful Calamity in this World. His Reſolution was ſo great, and his Authority ſo large, that he ordered Fair Roſamond's Tomb, ‖ (late Miſtreſs to King Henry 2d.) to

* Dugdale.
‡ From a Mauſcrlpt in the Hatton Library.
§ Matthew Paris.
‖ Rapin de Thoyras.

be

Digitized by Google

be taken away from the Choir of Godſtow Church, where it was placed by the King's Command, hung with Velvets, and ſet round with Wax Tapers: ſaying, * it was ſhameful to ſee God's Houſe profaned by the Tomb of ſuch a Woman; nor would he ſuffer it to ſtand in ſo hallowed a Place. He paid to Pope Honorius, III. a Thouſand Marks for Contempt of his Edicts. This Prelate enlarged his Cathedral, built an Addition to the Eaſt End, and that once beautiful Piece of Architecture the Chapter Houſe, with Pillars of rare Workmanſhip. He added two more Prebends to his Church, and laid out a large Sum in beautifying the Palace; recovered ſeveral loſt Lands, and bought off the King's Tribute of near two Hundred Years ſtanding, for one Thouſand Marks. He filled his Church with the moſt religious Clerks he could find in the Kingdom, and was himſelf their Pattern, for Piety Virtue and Charity. He died in London Novem. 17th. 1200, having lived an exemplary Life, and preſided over the See of Lincoln fourteen Years; he died in the ſecond Year of the Reign of King John.

His Body was removed to Lincoln, at the Time ‡ King John of England; and King William of Scotland were in that City; and thoſe two Monarchs § not only attended his Funeral but abſolutely aſſiſted to bear his Corps to it's Grave. He was buried in his Church behind the high Altar, and a Magnificent Shrine was erected

* Anglia Sacra.
‡ Diceto Hoved.
§ M. Paris.

Digitized by Google to

to his Memory, * in which his Bones were enſhrined in Silver: ſome Authors aſſure us his Tomb was enriched with maſſey Gold. In the Year 1201, this Prelates Aſhes were canonized by Pope Honorius the third, under the Title of St. Hugh.

WILLIAM DE BLEYS, (ſo called by Leland) or, rather de Blois, a Province in France, as he was a Frnechman, ſucceeded Biſhop St. Hugh, and was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln Anno 1204, the See being vacant two Years, on Account of the Diſpute between John and the Canons of this Church, concerning the Right of Election. He died two Years afterwards and was buried in the upper North Tranſept.

HUGH DE WELLS, the Chancellor of England, ſucceeded, and was conſecrated, 1209; the See having been vacant three Years. This Prelate obtaining Leave of King John to be conſecrated by the Archbiſhop of Roan, ſeemingly ſat off for that Place; but inſtead of going into Normandy, went directly to Rome, and was conſecrated by Cardinal Langton. This greatly angered John; but the Biſhop was not in the leaſt concerned about the Matter; plainly perceiving that the King himſelf being excomunicated by the Pope, muſt ſooner or later ſubmit to the Power of Rome; ſo that by diſobeying Innocent the third, who then ſat in the Papal Chair, he would have ran the Risk of his Holineſs's Diſpleaſure, and looſing his Biſhoprick. He died De-

* Stukeley's Itenerarium Curioſum.

cember

Digitized by Google

cember 28th. 1234, in the eighteenth Year of King Henry III. and was buried in the Eaſtern part of his Cathedral, having preſided over this See 25 Years.

Robert Grosthead, the Chancellor of Oxford, was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln, in May 1235. This Biſhop was the moſt celebrated Scholar of his Age; * and greatly oppoſed the Subſidy endeavoured to be raiſed by the King from the Clergy. He preſided over his See with the greateſt Wiſdom and Prudence. He was an Awe to the Pope, a Monitor to his King, and a Lover of Truth. As he was himſelf learned, ſo was he an Encourager of Learning, and a Maintainer of Scholars. One Day, this Prelate having excommunicated a Sheriff for not impriſoning an excomunicated Perſon: the King was angry, and called the Biſhop to Account, ‡ for not applying to him, in Order to oblige the Sheriff to put the Canon Law in Force; the Biſhop argued, theſe were Matters the King had no Authority over; upon which King Henry addreſſed the Pope (now Innocent IV.) to ſecure his Authority. This obliged Biſhop Groſthead to take a Journey to Rome and argue this Point there; and confirming himſelf in the ill Opinion he had of that Court, payed little Regard to the Pope's Edicts; and alſo conteſted with him concerning the Preferment of Italian Prieſts, to the beſt Benifices in England: and wrote a ſevere Letter to Innocent. This threw the Pope into a great Rage. § What, (ſaid

* Anglia Sacra, Vol. II. P. 325.
‡ Matthew Paris.
§ M. Paris.

he)

Digitized by Google

he) has this old Dotard the Confidence to lay down Rules for me? he, whoſe Sovereign is my Vaſſal! * by Saint Peter and Paul, I will make ſuch an Example of him the World ſhall ſtand amazed! Not long after he was excomunicated by the Pope; but this worthy Prelate took not the leaſt Notice of it, defyed the Pope, and ſtill continuing his Function, was reverenced for his Integrity, by all the Clergy of England.

He was eminent for his Abſtinence, Charity and Piety. He founded a little Nunnery at Grimſby, and a Priory for Canons at Chetwood in Bucks. He wrote many learned and pious Books, which are yet extant in the Library of Oxford. He preſided over his See eighteen Years, and died Biſhop of Lincoln (notwithſtanding his Excomunication) on the third Day of October, Anno 1253, in the 75th Year of his Age, and in the 36th. Year of the Reign of King Henry III. He was buried in his Cathedral in the upper South Tranſept, and a Tomb erected to his Memory. It is ſaid many Miracles happened at his Death; and that he appeared to Pope Innocent, ſtruck him with his Croſier, and gave him a ſevere Reprimand. Little can be ſaid as to the Truth of ſuch Things; but however, the Dean and Chapter of Oxford, petitioned Pope Clement V. to canonize him for a Saint, on Account of the many Miracles wrought at his Death, but were refuſed.

* Rapin.

Digitized by Google

HENRY LEXINGTON, Dean of Lincoln, was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln, May 17th. 1254, he built a Chantry in this Church, but lived only four Years, dying Auguſt 18th. 1258, and was buried in his Cathedral, near to Biſhop Groſthead.

RICHARD DE GRAVESEND, alſo a Dean of Lincoln, ſucceeded, and was conſecrated Biſhop of this Dioceſe Novem. 3d. 1258. He died in Decem. 1279, in the Seventh year of King Edward the firſt, and was buried next to Biſhop Lexington.

OLIVER SUTTON, a Dean of Lincoln, was conſecrated Sept. 8th. 1280; he was called a learned and pious Prelate, and died at his Prayers, on Novem. 13th. 1299, having preſided over his See 19 Years. He was buried in the Eaſtern Part of his Cathedral.

JOHN D'ALDERBY, Chancellor of this Church, ſucceeded, and was conſecrated June 12th. 1300. This Biſhop was remarkable for his Piety and Devotion: * and was thought a Saint by the common People; he died January 9th. 1319, in the twelfth Year of King Edward the Second. He was called St. John of D'Alderby, and was buried in the great South Tranſept. A Shrine was there erected to his Memory, ‡ to which the People paid their Devotion, as to a Saint's.

THOMAS LE BECK, a Canon of this Church, was

* Anglia Sacra.
‡ Stewkley.

elected

Digitized by Google

elected January 1319, but died a few Months after, and was buried in his Church.

HENRY BURGHERSH, a Prebendary of York, succeeded by Provision of Pope John 22d. and was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln at Bologne in France, in July 1320. * He was a great Opposer of that unhappy King, Edward the 2d. and was a stirring Instrument towards his Deposition. He was mortally hated by that King, for which Reason the Parliament chose him one of those Bishops who was to confer with, and prepare King Edward for that great Event. He was afterwards made one of the twelve Commissioners, for putting that Work in Execution. In the following Reign, (Edward the III) he accompanied the King and Queen to Flanders, and died at Ghent in Decem. 1340, His Body was removed to England, and buried in his own Cathedral, in a Chapel he had founded for a Chantry, to pray for his Soul.

THOMAS LE BECK, a Prebendary of this Church, (a Relation to Bishop Beck) succeeded, and was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln July 7th. 1342. He was a worthy Prelate, and presided over his See with great Piety, but enjoyed the Honor only four Years. He was buried in the upper North Transept, near Bishop Bloet.

JOHN GYNEWELL, an Archdeacon of Northampton, succeeded, and was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln in the

* M. Paris.

Digitized by Google year

Year 1347, he built a Chapel on the Left of the great Weſt Door, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and was otherwiſe a great Benefactor to his Church. He was reputed a learned Man, and died in Auguſt 1362; he was buried in the great Iſle of his Church, near to the Chapel he had built.

JOHN BUCKINGHAM, Dean of Litchfield, ſucceeded by Proviſion of Pope Urban the V, and was conſecrated June 25th. 1363. He was a great Benefactor to William of Wickham's College at Oxford, founded in his Time. He contributed greatly towards the building of Rocheſter Bridge in Kent. * This Biſhop annexed the Prebend of Stoke, to the Chancellor of this Church; and the Rectory of Kilſby to the Precentorſhip. Before his Death, having quarelled with Pope Boniface IX, he tranſlated him to Cheſter; a See not near the Value of that of Lincoln; which he diſdained, and would not accept of; but retired to Canterbury, ending his Days among the Monks of that place; and was there buried.

HENRY BEAUFORT, a Prebendary of York, was conſecrated July 1398, by Proviſion of Pope Boniface the IX. He was Son to the Duke of Lancaſter; and became Biſhop of Lincoln in the laſt Year of King Richard 2d. in 1404; but by Favor of his Half Brother Henry the fourth, was made Biſhop of Wincheſter. He was a Cardinal of Rome, and had been ſeveral Times Chancellor of England. He left a Legacy of 200 Pounds

* Dugdale on Kent.

Digitized by Google

to this Church at his Death; but was buried at Winchester.

PHILIP REPINGDON, Chancellor of Oxford, was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln March 29th. 1405, in the fifth Year of King Henry the fourth. He was a learned Man, a great Writer, and a great Poet; and was alſo a Cardinal of Rome. His great Age made him deſire to live private: he therefore retired from this See, Anno 1420, and died in 1423. He was buried in his Church near to Biſhop Groſthead. On his Abdication,

RICHARD FLEMING, a Canon of York, became Biſhop of Lincoln; he was in ſuch great Favor with Pope Martin, that he tranſlated him to the See of York; the Chapter refuſed to admit him, and the Pope was forced to revoke his Bull. He returned back to the See of Lincoln, and died at the Palace of Sleaford, January 28th. 1430, in the eighth Year of King Henry VI. and was buried in a Chapel which he built on the North ſide of this Cathedral.

This Biſhop was the Founder of Lincoln College at Oxford.

WILLIAM GREY, Biſhop of London, was tranſlated to Lincoln, Anno 1430. He died in February 1435, and was buried in the upper Chapel of our Lady, in his own Cathedral.

WILLIAM ALNWICK, Biſhop of Norwich, was tranſlated to Lincoln, by Proviſion of Pope Eugenius IV.

Septem.

Digitized by Google

Septem. 19th. 1436; He died Decem. 5th. 1449. This Biſhop built that ſtately Porch to the great South Door, * and was otherwiſe a conſiderable Benefactor to his Church. He was buried in the middle Iſle near to the great Weſt Doors.

MARMADUKE LUMLEY, a Precentor of this Church, and afterwards Biſhop of Carliſle, from whence he was tranſlated to Lincoln January 28th. 1450. He preſided over this See only a few Months: died in London, inteſtate, and was obſcurely buried in the Charter-Houſe, London. He had been twenty Years Biſhop of Carliſle.

JOHN CHEDWORTH, ſucceeded, and was conſecrated May 5th. 1451. He died in Decem. 1471, in the tenth Year of King Edward IV. and was buried in his own Cathedral.

THOMAS SCOTT, the King's Chaplain, had been Lord Chancellor, Lord Privy Seal, and then Biſhop of Rocheſter; from whence he was tranſlated to Lincoln March 10th. 1471-2, and from Lincoln to York, in 1480.

JOHN RUSSELL, Biſhop of Rocheſter, was tranſlated to the See of Lincoln, Septem. 9th. 1480. In 1483. he was made Lord Chancellor of England, by Richard III, in the firſt Year of that King's Reign. § He was a

* Monaſticon.

§ More's Hiſtory of Richard III.

learned

Digitized by Google

learned Man, and of great Piety and Charity. He presided over this See with the greatest Prudence during that troublesome Reign, ‡ and was much esteemed by King Richard. He was a Benefactor to his Church, and built that curious Chapel on the East of the great South Door. He also built a great Part of the Episcopal Palace at Buckden. He died at Nettleham in the County of Lincoln, in January 1494, in the ninth Year of King Henry the Seventh, and was buried in his Cathedral.

WILLIAM SMITH, Bishop of Litchfield, was translated to Lincoln, Novem. 6th. 1495. This Bishop began Brazen Nose College at Oxford, of which Place he had been Chancellor; he left several Lands in Stow Park to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, but much more to his College at Oxford. He died January 5th. 1513, in the fourth Year of King Henry the Eighth, and was succeeded by

THOMAS WOOLSEY, Provided for by Pope Leo x. he was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln in March 1513, § being a great Favourite of both Pope and King, he was the same Year translated to York.

WILLIAM ATWATER, Chancellor of this Church, was admitted by Papal Provision, and consecrated Bishop of Lincoln Novem. 12th. 1514: he died on February 4th. 1520. and was succeeded by

‡ Rapin.
§ Life of Cardinal Woolsey.

Digitized by Google John

JOHN LONGLAND, Confeſſor to the King, and Prebendary of this Church. * He was admitted at the requeſt of Pope Leo, ‡ and conſecrated Anno 1521. He gave many Veſtments to his Church, and laid out large Sums on his Palace at Wooburn. He was a learned Man, and a very popular Preacher; but was greatly blamed by the World for ſtirring up the Divorce between King Henry and his Queen, Catherine of Arragon. § He was one of thoſe Biſhops who cited the Queen to appear before them at Dunſtable, where they treated her rudely. He alſo joined in Conſent with the Biſhop of Canterbury that the Marriage ſhould be made null; and being Confeſſor to the King, confirmed all Henry's Scruples, concerning this Marriage with his Brother's Wife. He was a great Enemy to the Reformation: and as Confeſſor to the King was frequently deſired to join with him in Prayer and Thankſgiving to God, that it had pleaſed him to give King Henry ſo good a Wife as Catherine Howard; notwithſtanding ‖ Biſhop Longland was not ignorant of her ſeveral Debaucheries; but ſhe being a thorough Papiſt, and Longland having the King's Ear, he winked at her Vices. This Prelate built a Chapel on the Weſt of the great South Door, in Imitation of Biſhop Ruſſel's; and a like Tomb; but dying at Wooburn he was buried in the Chapel of Eaton College, with little Ceremony. He died May 7th. 1547 in the firſt Year of King Edward VI; but before King Henry died he ſeized on all

* Anglia Sacra.
‡ Life of Leo X. by Carnallii.
§ From a Manuſcript in the Hatton Library.
‖ Rapin.

Digitized by Google this

this Church Riches, and cauſed Longland to give up ſeveral Lands, to the Crown, which tho' unwilling he was obliged to obey, the Reformation then gaining Ground all over the Kingdom.

HENRY HOLBECH, a Suffragan Biſhop of Briſtol, ſucceeded Biſhop Longland; this Prelate being a Reformiſt had been made Biſhop of Rocheſter, by King Henry, as being a Man entirely fit for his Purpoſe. He was appointed Biſhop of Lincoln by the Courtiers, in the firſt Year of the Young King, Edward the Sixth, in order that he might give up the Eſtates belonging to this See, which he greedily yielded to; and confiſcated in one Day all the principal Manors belonging to it, alienating for ever the Epiſcopal Palace for the Biſhops of Lincoln in London. He gave up whatever they deſired, leaving his Succeſſors no other Palace but that at Lincoln for their Reſidence. During his Preſidence over this See, this Church was again robbed of what remaining Treaſure and Ornaments King Henry had left behind; in the firſt Year of his Promotion that noble tall Spire on the Rood or Lady Tower fell down, which was reputed to be the talleſt Spire in England. Biſhop Holbech was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln Anno 1547, and died Auguſt the 2d 1551, being in the laſt Year of King Edward the ſixth, preſiding over this See only four Years. He was obſcurely buried in his Cathedral.

JOHN TAYLOR, S. T. P. was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln June 5th. 1552, in the firſt Year of Queen Mary.

Digitized by Google

He was a Zealous Proteſtant, and together with Harley Biſhop of Hereford was thruſt out of the Houſe of Lords for refuſing to ſay or kneel at Maſs. He was ſoon after deprived of his See by Queen Mary; and retired to the Houſe of Sir John Smith at Ancerwike in Bucks, and died ſoon after.

JOHN WHITE, a Prebendary of Wincheſter, ſucceeded May 25th. 1555, by Appointment of the Queen; and in 1556, was tranſlated to Wincheſter. He was a rigid Papiſt, and a great Perſecutor of the Proteſtants.

THOMAS WATSON, a Dean of Durham, was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln Anno 1557, by Papal Proviſion of Pope Paulus the fourth; he brought back a great deal of the rich Furniture his Church had been ſtript of during the Reigns of King Henry, and his Son Edward VI. He alſo obtained by Letters Patent to this See, ſeveral Eſtates of which it had been deprived, and was intruſted with many Benefices belonging to the Dioceſe, which in the preceeding Reigns had been inveſted in the Crown. After the Acceſſion of Queen Elizabeth, he was one of the Papiſt Biſhops choſen to diſpute on Religion in Weſtminſter Abbey, before the Privy Council, both Houſes of Parliament, and an infinite Multitude of the People; * on the Points of Reformation. Biſhop Watſon of Lincoln and the Biſhop of Worceſter, ſeeing their Cauſe in great Danger; ſaid, the Queen and her Council ought to be excomunicated for cauſing the Holy Catholic Religion to be diſputed before an

* Rapin

unlearned

Digitized by Google

unlearned Multitude. The Reformation being that Year (1559) eſtabliſhed by Public Authority; Watſon being a zealous Papiſt would not conform: for which and his above-named Miſdemeanor he was deprived of his See, and committed cloſe Priſoner. He died near twenty Years afterwards in the Iſle of Ely, and was buried in Wiſbich Church. This was the laſt Roman Catholic Biſhop that preſided over the Dioceſe of Lincoln. On his Deprivation,

NICHOLAS BULLINGHAM, a Prebendary of this Church, was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln, January 21ſt. 1559. * This Biſhop reſtored every Thing Biſhop Watſon had ſo induſtriouſly brought back to his Cathedral; In 1570 he was tranſlated to Worceſter.

THOMAS COOPER, was conſecrated Anno 1570, in the twelfth Year of Queen Elizabeth; and in the Year 1583 he was tranſlated to Wincheſter, died ſoon after and was there buried.

WILLIAM WICKHAM, a Dean of this Church, was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln Decem. 6th. 1584. In 1594 he was tranſlated to Wincheſter.

WILLIAM CHEDERTON, Biſhop of Cheſter, was tranſlated to Lincoln April 5th. 1595. He died April 6th. 1608, in the fifth Year of King James the firſt, and was obſcurely buried in his Church.

* Monaſticon.

Digitized by Google

WILLIAM BARLOW, Biſhop of Rocheſter, was tranſlated to Lincoln, July 1608, he was a pious and learned Prelate, and a great Diſtributer of Charity; he died Septem. 7th. 1613. and was interred at Buckden.

RICHARD NEALE, Biſhop of Litchfield, was tranſlated to Lincoln January 17th 1613, and in the Year 1617, he was tranſlated to Durham, from thence to Wincheſter, and laſtly to York.

GEORGE MOUNTAIN, a Dean of Weſtminſter, was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln, December 14th. 1617, and Anno 1621, was tranſlated to London, and from London to York.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Dean of Weſtminſter, and a Precentor of this Church, was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln July 10th. 1621. He was a privy Counſellor to King James, and was alſo made Lord Keeper. He was a great Friend to the Proteſtant Religion, which in that Reign received a conſiderable Blow. He was much reſpected by the King, (of whom he was notwithſtanding a great Flatterer) In one of his Speeches (when Lord Keeper) he ſpoke to the Houſe, in Vindication of the King's impriſoning the popiſh Reſcuants, in theſe Words. * "That as the Sun appeared no larger "than a Platter, and the Stars like Nails in the Pummel "of a Saddle, by Reaſon of the Diſtance of thoſe Ob"jects from the Eye; ſo was there the ſame unmeaſu"rable Diſproportion between the deep Deſigns of a great

* Rapin.

Digitized by Google

"great Prince, and the ſhallow Comprehenſions of ordinary People. —— In the Year 1625 he was deprived of keeping the Seals by King Charles the firſt: and in the firſt Year of that King's Reign, being out of Favor, he was not ſuffer'd to attend him at his Coronation, as is uſual for the Deans of Weſtminſter; and in 1627 he was with many others impriſoned * on account of diſſenting from the Loan endeavoured to be raiſed by that King. He was releaſed from his Confinement in 1628, but had not his Seat in the Houſe of Lords reſtored to him till 1640. In 1641 being again in Favour, was tranſlated to York: but had nearly loſt his Life at Weſtminſter Anno 1642. The Archbiſhop with the Earl of Dover, going up to the Houſe of Lords juſt at the Time the Londoners were carrying up their Petition to exclude the Biſhops from the upper Houſe, the Mob called out no Biſhops! no Biſhops! on which his Grace caught hold of a Youth, the moſt clamorous near him, and gave him to the Officer of the Guard; this exaſpirating the People, the Mob gathered, reſcued the Man, hemmed in the Biſhop, and nearly preſſed him to Death.

Thomas Winniffe, S. T. P. ſucceeded Biſhop Williams in the See of Lincoln, and was conſecrated in February 1641. He was a very deſerving Prelate; a Man of Learning, Piety and Charity. He had the unhappineſs during his Preſidence over this See, to have all his Temporalities ſequeſtered, his Epiſcopal Palace demoliſhed, his Cathedral robbed of all its remaining Ornaments, its valuable and rich Monuments beat

* Ruſhworth.

down,

Digitized by Google

down, and his Church made a Barrack for the prevailing Parties, during the Civil War, of King Charles againſt his Parliament. Theſe Troubles it is ſaid greatly prejudiced his Health, and brought him to his Grave. He died in Septem. 1654. His Succeſſor was

ROBERT SAUNDERSON, a Prebendary of Lincoln; a Man of excellent Learning, Piety and Charity. He was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln, immediately after the Reſtoration, in the firſt Year of King Charles the Second; the See having been vacant nearly ſix Years. He was a great Scholar, and well verſed in Heraldry and Antiquity. He was a great Aſſiſtant to Sir William Dugdale, who wrote the Hiſtory of the Cathedrals of England, and was greatly beloved thro' all his Dioceſe; but died two Years after his Conſecration, to the inexpreſſible Grief of all People; he was buried at Buckden.

BENJAMIN LANEY, Biſhop of Peterborough, was tranſlated to Lincoln March 1662, and in 1667 was removed to Ely.

WILLIAM FULLER, Biſhop of Limerick in Ireland, ſucceeded: and was tranſlated to Lincoln Septem. 22d. 1667. He was a great Antiquarian, and beſtowed very much in adorning his Church. He died April 22d. 1675. and was buried behind the high Altar.

THOMAS BARLOW, ſucceeded to the See of Lincoln;

* Rapin.

Digitized by Google and

and was consecrated in June 1675: This Bishop was learned, and a great Calvenist. * He pretended much Zeal for King James the Second in 1688, yet in 1689, none more forward to exclude him from the Crown. It is remarkable, this Bishop never once visited any Part of his Diocese during a sixteen Years Presidence over this See. He died Anno 1691, in the 86th. Year of his Age, and was buried in Buckden Church; in the fourth Year of King William and Queen Mary.

THOMAS TENNISON, S. T. P. was nominated to the See of Lincoln. and consecrated January 10th. 1691. In 1694 he was translated to Canterbury, and died at his Palace at Lambeth, and was there buried.

JAMES GARDINER, a Subdean of this Church was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln March 10th. 1695, and died March 1st. 1704, in the second Year of Queen Anne; and was buried behind the high Altar. He bore the Estimation, of a pious, learned, and charitable Man: and his Death was very much lamented.

WILLIAM WAKE, a Dean of Exeter, was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln October 21st. 1705. and January 16th. 1715, in the first Year of King George the first, he was translated to Canterbury, and succeeded by

EDMUND GIBSON, S. T. P. at the Recommendation of Bishop Wake, was nominated to this See; and consecrated Bishop of Lincoln in the Chapel Royal at So-

* Rapin.

merset

Digitized by Google

merſet Houſe, Anno 1715, and was tranſlated to London May 4th. 1723, and ſucceeded at Lincoln by

RICHARD REYNOLDS, Chancellor of Peterborough, a Dean of this Church, and Biſhop of Bangor, who was tranſlated to Lincoln, and confirmed June 20th. 1723. He died on Sunday January 15th. 1743, having preſided over this See, twenty Years; and was greatly reſpected throughout his Dioceſe.

JOHN THOMAS, S. T. P. ſucceeded Biſhop Reynolds, and was tranſlated to the See of Saliſbury in Novem. 1761. and was ſucceeded in the See of Lincoln, by

JOHN GREEN, S. T. P. who was elected on the ninth Day of Decem. 1761, and was inſtalled by Proxy January 13th. 1762, and is the preſent worthy Prelate.

Digitized by Google

THE DIOCESE, of which Lincoln is now the See, was first established at Dorchester (a Town of very small Note in Oxfordshire) where Birinus the first Bishop sat; and had in Jurisdiction all those Counties which now belong to the Sees of Winchester, Litchfield, Worcester, Hereford, Wells, Exeter, Salisbury, Lincoln, Ely, Oxford, Glouceſter, Peterborough, Briſtol, and part of Cheſter; ſo that this Biſhop might be called not only Biſhop of Weſſex, but alſo of Mercia.

At this Time, the Dioceſe of Lincoln, contains only the Counties of Lincoln, Leiceſter, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, and part of Hertfordſhire; The Sum Total of the Temporalities are computed at 1510 Pounds.

The Reader, being acquainted with the Hiſtory of this Dioceſe, the firſt Biſhop and Founder of this Church, and all the Biſhops his Succeſſors, he will now be attended to ſurvey the Out-ſide of this magnificent Building.

The firſt Thing adviſed, is to take a View of the Weſt End or Front, with its two ſtately Steeples, that on the South Side is called St. Hughes Steeple, in which hang a Peal of eight Bells; that on the North, is called St. Mary's Steeple, in which hangs the great Bell, known by the Name of great Tom of Lincoln,

And has on it this Inſcription round the Crown;

Spiritus Sanctus à Patre & Filio procedens, ſuaviter ſonans ad ſalutem, Anno Domini 1610,

Digitized by Google

Decem 3d. Regni Jacobi Angliæ Octavo & Scotiæ 44.

And this round the Skirts,

Laurentius Staunton Decanus, Rogerus Parker Præcentor & Magister Fabriciæ, Georgius Eland, Magister Fabriciæ, Richardus Clayton Archdiaconus Lincoln.

The Weight of the Old Bell before the present was cast, was seven Thousand eight Hundred and seven Pounds, at one Hundred and twelve Pounds *per* Hundred. The Weight of the present is nine Thousand eight Hundred and ninety four Pounds, at one Hundred and twelve Pounds *per* Hundred; added two Thousand and eighty seven Pounds. It was gaged, and will hold four Hundred and twenty four Gallons Ale Measure. The Compass about seven Yards, a half and two Inches.

The Width of the West Front is eighty three Feet; equal to which is the reputed Height of the Vaulting. The Height of each West Steeple is two Hundred and seventy Feet. It will not be amiss in the Spectator to indulge his Eye with the Variety of richness in the Workmanship of this Front. To inform him of the Builders is the next Point.

Remigius, the first Founder of this Church, lived only to see this Building carried on four Years; and tho' it might be ready for Consecration when he died, yet it is not to be supposed it was in four Years, built with any Degree of richness; nor was the Foundation nearly of the present Magnitude.

The plainness with which it was first carried on, is ob-

Digitized by Google

servable

ſervable from that flat Part of the Weſt Front, arched into three long Windows. Biſhop Blobt the Succeſſor of Remigius, beſtowed much in finiſhing what Remigius had only began. In the firſt Year of his Succeſſor, Biſhop Alexander, this Church ſuffered by Fire, and was nearly burnt down.

Alexander, not only rebuilt his Church, but vaulted it all over with Stone, to prevent the like Accident; enlarged, and enriched it: encreaſed the Number of Prebendaries, and gave himſelf up entirely to the embelliſhing of his Cathedral; this Biſhop from his Liberality gained the Name of Alexander the benevolent, having made his Church the moſt beautiful of it's Time in England.

The North Side is pictureſque, from which an elegant Drawing was ſome Years ago taken by one Baker, and is ſtill to be had; On this Side the Heigth of the Lady or Rood Tower, is more eaſily obſerved; being two Hundred and eighty eight Feet at preſent: and three Hundred and eighty eight Feet, when it bore it's noble tall Spire, which fell down in the firſt Year of the Preſidence of Biſhop Holbech over this See, in the Reign of Edward the 6th. Anno 1547. Before that Accident happened, this was reputed the higheſt Spire in this Kingdom; in this Tower hang ſix Bells, uſed for the ringing in to Prayers.

The Chapter Houſe, a fine Structure, built by Biſhop St. Hugh, is met with in this Walk; but is more conſpicuous when you walk round to the Eaſtern Part.

Standing in the Road over againſt the Eaſt Window,

Digitized by Google

the

the Spectator may feast his Eye with a pleasing View of a large Mass of this Cathedral,

When Bishop St. Hugh built the Chapter-House, he again enlarged the Eastern Part of this Church; the Chapter-House had originally a fine Spire rising from the Roof, but was taken down not long since, being greatly decayed.

The South Side presents a View of the Total Length of this Church, and a rich Object for the Eye. The South Porch was built by Bishop Alnwick, enriched with Figures of the four Evangelists, &c. and a Chapel on each Side, the one built by Bishop Longland, the other by Bishop Russell, add greatly to it's Beauty. The round Window on the Top of the South Transept is a Curiosity of it's Kind; and the Quantity of rich Figures, Pillars, and Ornamental Types round about this Church are innumerable.

Having walked this Circle with the Spectator, I shall now lead him to observe the Beauties of the Inside, and desire him to enter this sacred Edifice at the South Door of the West Front.

The length of this Cathedral from East to West (including the Walls) is five Hundred and thirty Feet, excluding the Walls only four Hundred and ninety eight Feet. The Length of the great Transept from North to South is two Hundred and twenty seven, and the Length of the upper Transept, one Hundred and ninety two Feet. From the Pavement to the Top of the Lanthern in the Rood Tower, is one Hundred and twenty four Feet.

Digitized by Google

It is intended to give the Inſpector of this Cathedral only a Deſcription of the Tombs and Graves now extant, and the Places where any remarkable Shrine formerly ſtood. To enter into a minute Account of every Monument that has been erected in this Church, with their Inſcriptions or Epitaphs, would enlarge both the Size and Expence of this Pamphlet beyond the Limits of the Deſign; yet it is not doubted but the Reader will be fully content with the Information given him in the ſubſequent Deſcription.

Being now prepared to enter the Church, on the Right Hand of the South Door to the Weſt Front, is a large Chapel built by Biſhop St. Hugh, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and the Virgin Mary. This Chapel is now uſed for the Conſiſtory Court.

Walking up the ſame Iſle, on the Left between two of the Pillars, is a raiſed Altar Tomb of Grey Marble, this for Dean Mackworth; it was once very coſtly adorned with Figures of Braſs Work, but defaced in the Time of Cromwell.

Going on, upon the Right, you turn into the great South Tranſept, in the Center of which once ſtood that noble Shrine of Biſhop D'alderby, commonly called St. John of D'alderby, and was reverenced by the People as the Shrine of a Saint. ‡ It is ſaid to have conſiſted of a rich Canopy, and an Altar Tomb of rare Marble ſupported by Pillars, of maſſey Silver enriched with Diamonds and Rubies, and encompaſſed with

‡ The Monaſticon, alſo Peck's Curioſum Deſiderata.

Digitized by Google

Rails

Rails of Silver gilt. No Traces of this ſumptous Monument are to be ſeen extant.

In this Tranſept, on the Eaſt Side were three Chapels or Chantries: that next the Choir was founded by Henry Duke of Lancaſter, and dedicated to St. Edward the Martyr; the next, by Biſhop Lexington when Dean of Lincoln, and dedicated to St. Andrew; that next the South Wall was founded by Canon Tailboy's Family, and dedicated to St. Giles. In this Tranſept at the South End is a curious Painted Window, of excellent ſtained Glaſs.

Proceeding through this Iſle you turn into the upper South Tranſept; on the right Hand is a large Chamber uſed for the Veſtry of this Church. At the upper End of this Tranſept, rather on the Eaſt Side is the remains of a Monument erected over the Grave of Biſhop Groſthead. On the North of this Tomb is a Grave Stone for Biſhop Lexington, a ſecond for Biſhop Graveſend, the third for Biſhop Repingdon, and a fourth for Biſhop Hugh de Wells. On the Eaſt Side of this Tranſept are two Chapels, the firſt next the Choir, founded by Lady Joan Cantelupe, and dedicated to St. Paul. That on the South Side founded by Biſhop de Wells, and dedicated to St. Peter.

In the Alley leading to the great South Door, are the Grave Stones of Lady Margaret Fines, Canon Roger Daliſon, Judge Daliſon, Arch-Deacon Maſſingberd, and Arch-Deacon Laſcells.

On the Weſt Side of the great South Door, is a Chantry built by Biſhop Longland, with an Altar Tomb, under an Arch of curious Workmanſhip, with

Digitized by Google

his

his Arms blazoned thereon. This Chapel was designed by the Bishop for the Place of his Interment, but he dying at the Palace of Wooburn was buried in the Chapel of Eaton College. After his Death this Chapel was dedicated to St. Katherine; Over it is a painted Window, with the Names of the several Chancellors of this Church wrote thereon, this was done at the Expence of Chancellor Reynolds.

On the East Side of the South Door is another Chantry, built by Bishop Russell, and most curiously ornamented in Stone. Underneath a raised Altar Tomb, beneath a rich Canopy, the Bishop lies interred; this Chapel was dedicated to St Blase. Passing the South Door, straight on, under the lesser East Window, was a small Chantry, founded by Nicholas Lord Cantelupe, and dedicated to St. Nicholas. In this Chantry on the North Side are two large raised Altar Tombs, under a lofty and magnificent Canopy of rich Stone Work, with the Effigy of a Man in a Surcoat of Mail on the one, this for Lord Cantelupe; the other Effigy, a Canon in his Robes, this for Canon Wymbish.

On the Ground beneath the Monument of Lord Cantelupe, is a Grave Stone for Lady Joan Cantelupe.

Underneath the great East Window, was formerly a Chantry founded by King Edward the second, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. * In this Chantry stood a rich Cenotoph erected by King Edward the first, in Memory of Eleanor his Queen, who died at Hareby in Lincolnshire: the Figure was of Brass, gilt, and

* Peck.

Digitized by Google the

the Pedeſtal of rare Marble; no Remains are now to be ſeen of this once noble Tomb in this Church; * but the like in Weſtminſter-Abbey ſtill remains perfect.

Next to this Cenotoph, is a raiſed Altar Tomb, with the Effigy of a Biſhop in his Robes lying on the ſame; this for Biſhop Burgherſh; next adjoining, is another in like Manner, for Lord Burgherſh, his Relation; and over againſt theſe Monuments on the North Side, is a raiſed Altar Tomb, with the Effigy of a Man lying thereon in Armour; this for Sir Robert Burgherſh Brother of the Biſhop. Between theſe Monuments and under the leſſer Eaſt Window on the North Side, was a Chantry founded by Biſhop Burgherſh, and dedicated to St. Katherine.

On the Eaſt Side of the North Door, is a curious little Chapel founded by Biſhop Fleming, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. On the Outſide of this Chantry is a raiſed Canopy Tomb, under which is the Effigy of this Biſhop cut in Stone, and reſembling a Skeleton; and in the inſide adjoining to the ſame, is a raiſed Canopy Tomb, with his Effigy lying under it in his Pontifical Robes.

A little Southward of this Tomb, is a large Marble Grave Stone for Dean Robert Fleming, once embelliſhed with a Canopy and Inſcriptions of Braſs Work.

In the Middle behind the high Altar are four Monuments incloſed with Iron Rails. The firſt on the North Side is a raiſed Altar Tomb of black Marble, with a Slab lying at the bottom; this Tomb bears an Inſcrip-

* Leland.

tion

Digitized by Google

on it wrote by Biſhop Fuller, and was erected at his Expence, over the Grave of Biſhop St. Hugh, in lieu of that coſtly Gold Shrine once ſtanding in this Place.

The INSCRIPTION.

Texerat hos Cineres, Aurum, non Marmora, Præda
Altera Sacrilegis ni metuenda foret.
Quod fuit Argenti, nunc Marmoris eſſe dolemus:
Degeneri Ætati convenit iſte Lapis.
Ingenium Pietatis hoc eſt frugalis HUGONIS,
Qui condit Tumulum, condit & ipſe ſuum.

Engliſhed thus,

Gold ſhould have covered theſe Aſhes, not Marble,
Had there been no Fear of a ſecond Sacriledge;
We may lament, what were enſhrined in Silver,
Are now only encloſed with Marble,
Beſt ſuiting to a Degenerate Age.
This is an humble Memorial of the Pious HUGH,
He who erected this Tomb, alſo built his own.

The next is a raiſed Altar Tomb richly embelliſhed, for Biſhop William Fuller, and bears the following Inſcription.

Sub hoc Marmore in Depoſito eſt quod reliquum GULIELMI FULLER; qui ex ultimâ HIBERNIA ad hunc tranſlatus Præſulatum Anno hujus Seculi Chriſtiani ſexageſimo ſeptimo, Epiſcoporum ſexageſimus ſeptimus, Anno etiam Ætatis ſuæ ſexageſimo ſeptimo, Mortem obiit Vitâ ſuâ leniſſimâ, ſi fieri poterit leniorem, 9 Cal. Maii 1675, ſeduhus tam in Curiâ quàm in Cathedrâ Epiſcopali; Mortis diu

Digitized by Google

ante Mortem adeò ſtudioſus, ut cùm Monumentorum, quæ Epiſcopis Eccleſiæ hujus Fundatoribus priſca pientiſſima poſuiſſet Ætas, noſtra turpis diruiſſet, Sumptibus ſuis non modicis alia inſtaurâſſet, alia mox meditabatur inſtauranda, fato importuno ceſſerat. Abi Viator imitari quem ſequeris;

In Engliſh thus,

In a Vault beneath this Stone, lie the Remains of WILLIAM FULLER: who from a remote Part of Ireland, was tranſlated to this Prelacy in the Year 1667, being the ſixty ſeventh Biſhop, (1) and alſo in the 67th. Year of his Age; He died on the 9th. of May 1675, (if poſſible) with more Serenity than he lived. He was as active in the State as in the Church; ſometime before his Deceaſe, ſo mindful was he of Death, that thoſe Monuments which the former pious Age had raiſed to the Memory of thoſe Biſhops, Founders of this Church, and the preſent had ſo ſhamefully deſtroyed, he rebuilt; tho not more coſtly than he did his own; and was intent upon repairing many more, when Death called him away. Go thy Way Paſſenger, and imitate him, who you will one Day follow.

(1) This is a great Miſtake, he being only the 47th. Biſhop from Remigius. If he meant from the firſt Inſtitution by Birinus, he was then the 86th. Biſhop.

The two next are for Biſhop Gardiner and his Son the Subdean: The Biſhops Tomb has the following Inſcription,

Conditos quisquis Cineres beati,
Præſulis calcas, moriture Normam
Diſce vivendi: ſtimuletque Diæ

Gloriæ

Digitized by Google

Gloria Palmæ.

Vera si cordi est Pietas Fidesque,
Si Pudor priscus placidusque Mentis
Candor, antiquòs imitare Mores GARDINERUMQUE:
Qui diù Patrum æmulus optimorum,
Legibus Vitæ studiisque sanctis
Duxit Examplar, Specimenque primi
Rettulit ævi.
Prosperæ Pectus præparatum
Res, nec adversæ poterant movere;
Se parem semper sibi, cæterisque
Gessit Amicum.
Hinc & in Terris supersesse Famam,
Et datur celsas Animam tenere
Cælitûm Sedes, nec habente Finem
Pace potiri.
Disce Virtutem monitus; Fugaces
Te monent Anni, monet & Sepultus
Præsul. I. Mortis memor insequentis,
I. Pede fausto.

In English.

Whosoever treads over these hidden Ashes
Of a Happy Bishop, and is mindful of Death,
Learn the Way to live,
And gain the Glory of a Saint.
If you have true Faith and Piety at Heart,
And an upright Gentleness of mind,
Imitate antient Manners and those of GARDINER.
Who was ever studious of the holy Laws of Life,
Emulous to be the best of Fathers,
And a perfect Example of the primitive Age.

Digitized by Google

Prosperity

Prosperity nor Adversity could ever shake
His steady Breast,
Bearing an equal Temper both to himself and Friends.
On Earth he exceeded all Fame;
And is now seated with the Blessed,
To enjoy Peace Everlasting.
Being thus admonished learn to be virtuous;
Swiftly flying Time, and this Sepulchred Bishop
Forwarns thee.
Go thy way, mindful of aproaching Death,
Go, and Prosper.

And this for the Subdean, and his Daughter;

Sub hoc Marmore
Viri Maximè Venerabilis
JACOBI GARDINER, A. M.
Hujus Ecclesiæ Subdecani
Sub hoc etiam Filiæ Unicæ
SUSANNÆ GARDINER
Tali Parente Dignissimæ,
Corpora simul tumulata jacent.
Si Patrem respicias
Omnia, quæ in Summis Viris requiruntur,
In hoc eminuisse reperies.
Ne verò hic Omnia memoranda expectes;
Qualis fuerit
Scripta sua admiranda melius indicabunt.
Illic ubique Indoles rara et eximia eluceſcit,
Vita autem, quàm sancta, ac Pia,
Quam Comis, et Benigna,
In Divinis suis Sermonibus,

Digitized by Google

Ut in Tabulâ depicta exhibetur.
Nihil enim ibi scripsit
Quod non Moribus egregiis commendavit.
Hoc igitur Amisso,
Quis Dolore nostro Modus, aut Lacrymis erit?
En! Qui in Dubiis Rebus Solamen:
Qui Miseris Notum Perfugium mansit:
Qui non sibi, at Aliis Natus videbatur:
Qui amicorum Omnium Deliciæ, ac Decus:
Qui deniq; Hujus Ecclesiæ Maximum Ornamentum enituit.
Nunc Pulvere et Tenebris Flebilis urgetur!
Non jam Lingua, Audientibus semper grata, Loqui:
Nec Membra, ut antea, Gestus decoros,
Aut ullos dare sciunt:
Non amplius Pauperibus extendi dextra:
Nec Casum Infelicis respicere Occulus potest.
Nullus sanè Querelarum Finis esset;
Ni, Quæ Decessum ejus Nobis Luctuosum Fecerint,
Tutam ipsi ad Gloriam Sempeternam Viam muniissent,
Hac Fiduciâ, Hoc Sensu Animos Erecti,
Mortis in eum Impetus, et Victoriam Spernimus;
Ipsum quasi Cælos ingressum
Divisque jam permixtum intuemur.

In English thus,
Beneath this Marble,
Lies JAMES GARDINER, A. M.
Subdean of this Church,
A Man greatly beloved.
Under the same Stone, also lieth his only Daughter,
SUSANNA GARDINER.

Digitized by Google In

In Worth like her Father,
Both together here entombed.
If you can recollect the Father,
You may remember him to have excelled,
Every Thing required in the beſt of Men;
Nor muſt you expect to have all his Virtues,
here enumerated.
His admirable Writings will better make known
What Manner of Man he was.
His Life, a Series of Holineſs, Piety,
Affability and Munificence.
By his excellent Sermons, he fully anſwered
The Character here deſcribed;
Nothing was pen'd by him
But what excited to Morality.
For ſuch a Loſs,
What manner of Grief ſhall we put on?
Behold him! in Difficulties a Comforter;
An only Refuge for the Afflicted:
A Man, not born for himſelf alone but for the good of
An Honor and Delight to all his Friends; (others.
Finally, he was the greateſt Ornament of this Church.
But now alas! mingled with Duſt and Darkneſs!
No more will that Tongue ſo grateful to his Hearers
Thoſe Limbs with decent Geſtures move no more; (ſpeak
Nor to the Poor extend his bounteous Hand;
His Eyes will ne'er again look into Afflictions Wants,
Nor Diſcords by his Mediation ceaſe.
Yet, we ſhould not lament his Departure,
But like him pave the Way to Eternal Glory.
With ſuch Conſtancy, Feeling,
And with upright Souls, let us like him deſpiſe Death,
And ruſh on to Victory:

Digitized by Google

As tho' we now beheld him joining the Saints,
And enjoying Happineſs Everlaſting.

Si Filiam ſpectes;
Sexûs ſui Gloria, et ad Laudem Dux Inclyta!
Magna, dum vixit, aggreſſa eſt:
Munificentia aliisque Virtutibus jam Clara!
Majora pollicita eſt,
At Heu! Quam Cito,
Primo Ætatis Flore abrepta,
Spes et Lætitiam noſtram Luctibus mutavit!
Dum Patrem Ægrotum Sedula nimis curat:
Dum Huic Nocteſque et Dies aſidet, et miniſtrat:
Dum Hunc levare Omni Studio laborat:
Morbisque Conflictantem Triſtis videt:
Dum pro Hujus Salute Anxia fuit, Suæ Negligens:
Febris ah! Dira invaſit: ex qua Confecta,
Paucis poſt Diebus Patrem, non invita Secuta eſt
Sic Parentibus Obſequens, et Amata vixit:
Ut Dubium ſit Illine, an Hæc, plus officio Vincerent:
Sic Singulis Amabilis et Acceptæ
Ut Admirationi Simul ac Voluptati eſſet
Sic Patri per Omnia Similis,
Atque Huic Aſſidua Comes eſſe Solita:
Ut eo Orbata vix ſupereſſe poſſe videretur.
Sic Sæpiùs, ſtirpe Arboris Principe reciſa
Languent cito, ac mareſcunt Rami Tenerores.
Omnibus multum deſiderata Obiit:
Solum Ipſi placuit ſua Mors.
Hic etiam DINAH GARDINER
JACOBI GARDINER SUBDECANI
Pars Altera et ſibi Charior;
Maſta dudum, ac manca relicta.
Nunc iterum Marito et Filiæ reddita eſt.
In Terris, Tumulo, ac Cælos Comes gratiſſima,

Digitized by Google

Fœmina

Fœmina digna Viro tanto: Vir Conjuge Felix:
Moribus et Natæ Notus Uterque Parens;

Thus Engliſhed,

Behold the Daughter!
She was a Glory and an Example to her Sex.
Who while ſhe lived,
Was thus early renowned for her Munificence,
And many other Virtues;
Still promiſing greater Things!
But alas! untimely taken away;
Even in the Flower of her Age;
Changing our Hope and Joy to Lamentation.
Too carefully attending on her ſick Father,
Hourly adminiſtering to his Eaſe,
Her every Thought employed to cheer his Pains,
Who ſhe ſaw languiſhing with Diſeaſe,
Over anxious for his Health, and negligent of her own,
Was ſeized with a deſtructive Fever;
Of which ſhe died a few Days after her Father.
Thus obedient to her Parents and beloved by all ſhe lived;
And much it is doubted whether any could excell her.
So ſingularly Amiable,
That of her Time, ſhe was both the Admiration and Pride.
In every Thing ſimilar to her Father,
His uſual and moſt pleaſing Companion;
For ſcarcely ever were they ſeen aſunder.
How often when the Root is ſtruck
Doth the tender Branches pine and wither?
She died lamented by all,
Death pleaſing no one but herſelf.
Here alſo lieth
DINAH GARDINER,

Digitized by Google

The other Part of James Gardiner, Subdean,
And dearer to him than himſelf.
She was lately the afflicted and diſconſolate Widow,
But now happily joined with her Huſband and Daughter;
On Earth, the Grave, and in Heaven,
Happy Companions!
A Woman worthy of ſuch a Man,
A Man, happy only with ſuch a Woman;
Theſe worthy Parents were renowned for Virtue,
And their Daughter.

More Eaſtward are ſeveral Graveſtones for Biſhop Gardiner's Family. Immediately behind the high Altar are the Graves of Dean Samuel Fuller, Dean Brevint, Moſes Terry, Prebendary Wellfit, and Michael Honeywood a Dean of Lincoln, who was Grandchild, and one of the 367 Perſons that Mary the Wife of Robert Honeywood Eſq; did ſee before ſhe died, lawfully deſcended from her; that is 16 of her own Body, 114 Grandchildren, 228 of the third Generation, and 9 of the fourth. Dean Honeywood rebuilt the Library, and ſtored it with an excellent Collection of Books.

In our Lady's Chapel under the great Eaſt Window, are interred Biſhop Grey and Dean Cole; before them are the Graveſtones of Biſhops Sutton and Chederton.

In St. Katherine or Burgherſh's Chapel, are the Grave Stones of Lord Dunmore, Archdeacon Hewſon and Lady, Lord Deloraine and Lady.

In the Front of this Chapel are the Graves of Lady Katherine Knollis, Gervaſe Scroop Eſq; and Family, and Thomas Dymock Eſq.

In Front, under the great Eaſt Window, are the

Digitized by Google

Graves of Vicar Newcomen and Family, Howard, Haſtings, Newcomen Wallis, Thomas Wallis, Eliz. Hatton, and Francis Fane.

In St, Nicholas or Cantelupe Chapel, are the Graves of Lady Joan Cantelupe, Eliz. Greathead, Lucy Houſeman, and Richard Brown.

On a Pillar ſomewhat Eaſt of the South Door, is a Marble Table, to the Memory of Mary, Daughter of George Fitzwilliams Eſq; and on an oppoſite Pillar is another Marble Table to the Memory of Mrs. Mary Curven, and on the North Side of the ſame Pillar a Monument for Thomas Rand Eſq; over which is a Marble Table for Henry Beſt a Preb. of this Church.

Weſtward of the upper North Door, is a Graveſtone of Grey Marble, for John Ellis, a faithful Servant to Biſhop Fleming.

Turning into the upper North Tranſept is a ſmall Chantry founded by Canon William Thornaco, and dedicated to St. Hugh; Next to it and cloſe to the Cloyſter Door, is a large Chapel, founded by Canons Simon Barton, William Gare, and William Thornton, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt.

In this Tranſept are interred the Bodies of Biſhop Remigius, Biſhop Bloet, Biſhop Alexander, Biſhop Cheſneto, Biſhop Bleys, Biſhop le Beck, & Biſhop le Beck. 2d. In this Tranſept was once a ſumptuous Monument for Lady Lucy Wray. On the Weſt Wall of this Tranſept are the Effigies of four Biſhops painted as large as Life, viz. Biſhop Bloet, Alexander, Cheſneto, and William de Bleys.

Going into the Choir, and turning toward the left, are

Digitized by Google

two raiſed Altar Tombs, under rich Stone Arches; theſe are in Memory of Remigius and Biſhop Bloet, the Founder and Dedicator of this Cathedral: but they were interred in the upper North Tranſept behind theſe Monuments. On Biſhop Remigius's Tomb, is a modern Epitaph written by Biſhop Fuller, Anno 1672.

Hujus Fundator Templi Remigius Urna
Hac jacet, atque brevi ſit ſatis ampla Viro.
Si tamen ingenti tribuas æquale Sepulchrum
Ejus par Menti, Mens ea quanta fuit!
Sit Tumulus Templum quod ſtruxerat Ipſe, minore
Nec poſit Tumulo aut nobiliore tegi.

In Engliſh,

Remigius, the Founder of this Church,
Lieth within this Urn: 'tis large enough for a little Man;
But ſhould you expect a Sepulchre equal to his Mind,
To what a Structure would that riſe!
Let then this Church, which he built, be his Tomb;
Nor ſhould a leſs noble one be aſcribed to his Memory.

The Altar is a modern Building, neat, and well executed. On the South Side are two rich Altar Tombs under a large Canopy of curious Workmanſhip; theſe for Lady Katherine Swinford, Wife to Prince Henry Duke of Lancaſter; the other for the Counteſs of Weſtmorland her Daughter.

Deſcending from the Altar, you walk down the Choir. On the South Side facing the Altar, ſit the Dean and Subdean, with the Archdeacon of Leiceſter, Archdeacon of Stow, Prebendary Clifton, and Sutton, in Mareſco.

Digitized by Google On

On the North Side, ſit the Precentor, with the Archdeacon of Lincoln, Huntingdon, Buckingham, Bedford, and the Prebendary of Milton Manor. In the Center of the Choir on the South Side, is the Epiſcopal Throne; and the next Seat Weſt of the Throne, is for the Chancellor. On each Side the Choir are Stalls for the Prebendaries, and in the Center before them, are Seats for the Vicars and Singing Men. On each Side the Weſt Door, and beneath the Dean and Precentor, ſit the Vergers.

In this Choir, are a Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, and Subdean; ſix Archdeacons, 52 Prebendaries, four Prieſt Vicars, five Lay Vicars or Singing Men, four Choriſters, ſix Burgherſt-Chanters, two Vergers, and two Stall Keepers.

The Number of Reſidentiaries are only four; viz. the Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, and Subdean.

Going out of the Choir through the Weſt Door, you turn into the great North Tranſept leading to the Deanary, in which are three Chantries; * the firſt founded by Biſhop Buckingham, and dedicated to St. James the Apoſtle. The middle moſt founded by Canon Richard Sutton and William Woolveys, and dedicated to St. Dennis. The other founded by Thomas Fitzwilliams, and dedicated to St. Nicholas; in this Chantry are interred the Bodies of Sir William Ellis and his Lady, the Daughter of Sir Edmund Thorold.

Proceeding down the North Iſle is a raiſed Altar Tomb of Grey Marble, for William Skelton a Treaſurer of this Church. In the North Corner of the Weſt

* From a Manuſcript in the Hatton Library.

Front

Digitized by Google

Front is a large Chapel, founded by Bishop Gynewell, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. This Chapel is now used for Morning Prayers.

In the middle Isle near the great West Doors are the Gravestones of Judge Monson and Bishop Smith. At their Feet lie Bishop Atwater, Bishop Alnwiek, Dean Constable, Sir Edmund Yarborough and Lady, Chancellor Reynolds and Family, John de Morton Esq; Leonard Say, Esq; &c. A little Northward of Bishop Atwater, and near to the Chapel which he had founded, lies Bishop Gynewell; and in a Corner near the above Chapel lies Precenter Trimnel, a great Benefactor to this Church. Under the Lantern of the Rood Tower, on the North Side is a Gravestone to the Memory of Saperton a French Knight, and Southward is a Grey Marble Gravestone for Geoffrey Scroop. Esq.

Having now taken a View of this Church in it's present State, and having mentioned the most remarkable Tombs, it was anciently enriched with, this Pamphlet will close with the following Animadversions.

Before the Reformation took Place, this Cathedral was undoubtedly the finest and richest in the whole Kingdom, and the Number and Splendor of it's Tombs almost incredible. Bishop Alexander rebuilt it with great Magnificence; and the improvements it received from Bishop Chesneto, Bishop St. Hugh, Bishop Gynewell, Bishop Alnwick, and a great Number of it's Deans, Precentors, Chancellors, Treasurers. Canons,

and

Digitized by Google

and even the Laity of this great Dioceſe, inſomuch that the Treaſures amaſſed in this Church were the moſt conſiderable perhaps in Europe.

In the Reign of King Henry the eighth Anno 1540, and in the nineteenth Year of the Preſidence of Biſhop Longland over this See; *by the King's Orders there was carried from this Church into his Coffers, no leſs than two Thouſand Six Hundred and twenty one Ounces of pure Gold, and four Thouſand two Hundred and eighty five Ounces of Silver; beſides an amazing Quantity of Diamonds, Pearls, Sapphires, Rubies, Turquoiſe's, Carbuncles, and thoſe two Shrines, one of pure Gold, called St. Hughes, the other of Silver, called Biſhop St. John of D'alderby.

A ſecond Plunder was committed in this Church Anno 1548, during the Preſidence of Biſhop Holbech, who being a zealous Reformiſt, gave up all the remaining Treaſure which Henry had thought proper to leave behind; this Biſhop together with George Henage Dean of Lincoln, pulled down and defaced moſt of the beautiful Tombs in this Church; and broke all the Figures of the Saints round about this Building; and pulled down thoſe our Saviour, the Virgin, and the Crucifix; ſo that at the End of the Year 1548, there was ſcarcely a whole Figure or Tomb remaining.

Biſhop Taylor, Anno 1552, was a great Enemy to the Relics in this Church, and being a Puritan

* Monaſticon.

and

and a Reformiſt gave way to the Fury of his Predeceſſors.

Biſhop Bullingham was alſo a great Dilapidator of this Church, Anno 1560, in the ſecond Year of Queen Elizabeth.

Biſhop Winniff had little Enjoyment of his Honor in preſiding over this See; for in the Year 1645, being in the fourth Year of his Preſidence, and the twentieth Year of the Reign of King Charles the firſt, he had the Mortification to ſee all the Braſs Work of the Graveſtones pulled up, the rich Braſs Gates to the Choir and divers of the Chantries pulled down, and every remaining Beauty defaced; and his Church made Barracks for the prevailing Parties in that unhappy Reign, and his Epiſcopal Palace totally deſtroyed, both at Lincoln and Buckden.

From that Time this Cathedral has born the melancholy Indication of it's former Grandeur.

During the Preſidence of Biſhop Thomas, and towards the firſt of the preſent Biſhop Dr. Green, over this See, this Church was repaired and modernized in the State which it is this Day ſeen. Alſo, during the Preſidence of Biſhop Thomas, he ſet on Foot the appropriating the tenth of the Fines ariſing from the renewal of the Leaſes of their reſpective Eſtates, as a Fund for the continual Repair of this Church, himſelf ſetting the Laudable Example.

F I N I S.

Digitized by Google

ERRATA.

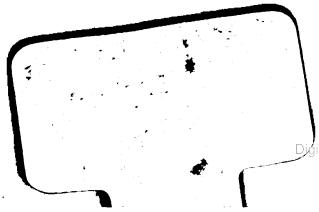
Page 10, Line the laſt, (for 1665) read 1670.
P 20, L 24, (inſtead of, in 1404: but by Favor) read in 1404 by Favor.
P 32, L 4, (for this Church) read that Church.
P 25, L 5, (for dolore) read dolori.
P 47, L 29, (for Teneres) read Teneriores.
P 47, Line the laſt, (for Cælos) read Cœlis.
P 32, L 13, (for inſtalled) read enthroned.
P 43, L 9, (for Proſperæ pectus preparatum) read Proſperæ pectus benè preparatum.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google





Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google